The Lexington Gazette.

VOLUME 100, NUMBER 2 — LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1904 — ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Fraternal Orders.

Mountain City Lodge, No. 67, Ancient York Masons, meets 2nd and 4th Monday nights at Masonic Hall, J. Will Moore, W. M. A. T. Shields, Sec'y.

Rockbridge Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall W. E. Quisenberry, N. G. J. V. Grinstead, Sec'y.

Lexington Lodge, No. 66, K. of P, meets every Tuesday night at Odd Fellows' Hall, L. C. Houser, C. C. J. V. Grinstead, K. R S.

Natural Bridge Council, No. 920, Royal Arcanum, meets 1st and 3rd Friday nights in each month. A. W. Mauspile, Regent. James Withrow, Sec'y,

Lee Jackson Council, No. 82, Junior Order American Mechanics, meets every 2nd and 4th Friday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall. J. P. Birmingham, Councilor. D. B. Radford, Sec'y.

Liberty Lodge, No, 2, Daughters of Rebekah, meets every Monday night at Odd Fellows' Hall. Miss Anna —. Beeton, N. G. Mr. E. N. Boogher, Secv.

Pofssional Cards.

ODD CARD GAMES.

Whist Under Water and Euchre In a Redhot Furnace.

Games of cards have been played in queer places, and perhaps few queerer than that in Paris one winter, when two men took a hand at whist for many nights in succession under water. The games were played in a reservoir which had a capacity of 800 tons of water, the hydraulic and electric machinery connected with it being so arranged that the entire space could be illuminated by means of incandescent lights.

The men used to descend in ordinary swimming costumes, take their seats at a little table, which was fastened by screws to the bottom of the reservoir, and there play a one hand game of whist, which usually took them from two and a half to three minutes. They both were possessed of remarkable staying powers, and each is said to have been able to remain under water for a period of four minutes and twenty-seven seconds. The cards used were made of celluloid.

Four men in Pittsburg one day took part in a game of euchre in a large furnace which had been heated to a few degrees above comfort point. The stakes were $500, and the winner was to be the player who should throw down his cards last. The men, whose names were James T. Sherry, Edward Shan, Thomas Rowe and Ellis Matthews, took their places at a small deal table at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the furnace was heated to about 100 degrees. The temperature was raised every ten minutes, and the men, who wore nothing but their shirts, were soon somewhat warm. As the game progressed the cards began to curl up and became unmanageable, then the legs of the table caught fire, but still the heroic four played on. A trussed pigeon, which was in a dish beside the players, began to frizzle, but it was not until Shan's right bower was well alight that he threw down his cards and bolted, followed two minutes later by Sherry.

For three minutes longer Rowe and Matthews continued to sit at the fast carbonizing table, when the latter, fearing he was going to faint, slowly withdrew, leaving Rowe the victor by fifty seconds, during which time he demolished the pigeon, which, according to his statement, was "done to a turn."—Detroit News-Tribune.

Hopped and Won.

Some years ago a remarkable wager was made between Captain Machell, a racing celebrity, and another officer who was noted for his activity. Captain Machell bet his fellow officer £10 that he would not hop up a certain flight of stairs "two at a time." The bet was taken; but, as there were forty-one steps in the flight, he found after taking twenty hops that he was left only one step to negotiate and had lost his bet. He accused Captain Machell of sharp practice, but Machell replied, "Well, I'll bet you another £10 I do it." The officer, thinking to get back his money, accepted the bet. Captain Machell then hopped up forty steps in twenty hops and, hopping back one, finished by going up the last two steps and won.

She Got the Interview.

No modern reporter ever surpassed in impudent enterprise Miss Ann Royall, who conducted a gossipy journal called Paul Pry at Washington back in the forties. She wanted very much to get a "chat with the president" for her paper, but failed to do so until at last she saw and improved her opportunity. President Tyler was fond of swimming, and one day when he was taking a bath in the Potomac Ann Royall came along and sat down on his clothes, demanding an interview as the price of her departure. The president, being a modest man, was obliged, though with much reluctance, to grant the interview demanded, thus recovering his apparel.—Buffalo Commercial.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR.

He Takes Precedence of Even the Sovereign Within the City.

The lord mayor of London is a very important personage. He takes precedence not only of all peers, but of the reigning sovereign within the precincts of the city. He has the right of private audience with the monarch and as a privy councilor is summoned on the death of England's ruler. To become lord mayor he must have previously served as an alderman. If on election he refuses the civic chair he has to pay a fine of £1,000. No one is chosen who has any blot on his private character, and in case of bankruptcy or compounding with creditors an alderman is passed over until he has paid 20 shillings in the pound to his creditors.

The election of mayor is subject to the approval of the crown, and if any public fast is ordered by the sovereign the mayor and corporation attend St. Paul's cathedral in black robes. The lord mayor has the badges of royalty attached to his office in the scepter, the swords of justice and mercy and the mace. The gold chain which he wears is one of the most ancient honorary distinctions and can be traced to eastern origin and manner of conferring dignity, instances of which we find in the Old Testament.

Formerly the mayors during their term of office used to reside in their own private houses, which in past days were always in the city itself and therefore within easy access of the Guildhall. Now the Mansion House is set apart for the lord mayor's residence for the year. The Mansion House is an extensive establishment and cost, with its furniture, £71,000.

The annual expenses connected with the office amount to about £25,000, of which about £10,000 is the sum allowed by the corporation, the remainder coming out of the mayor's private purse.—St. James Gazette.

No More Royal Vetoes.

Since 1708 the veto has never been used in England. Queen Anne soon after got the majority of parliament in accord with her personal predilections. The first two Georges were shrewd enough—for they were anything but the fools that it is fashionable to call them—to put themselves completely in the hands of a parliamentary majority. George II. and his two sons, though they frequently attempted and not seldom succeeded in influencing and even in reversing legislation, found easier ways of doing so than by refusing their assent to bills passed by both houses. But the sturdy Tories, with ex-Lord Chancellor Eldon at their head, really hoped George IV. might veto the Catholic emancipation bill of 1829, and he probably would have if he had not stood in mortal terror of the Duke of Wellington.

Since then scarcely any one has talked about the royal veto.—Professor William Everett in Atlantic.

Invention of Billiards.

Billiards is comparatively a modern game. According to some letters discovered in the British museum, the game was invented by a London pawnbroker named William Kew. One day, to amuse himself, he took the three round balls which were the emblems of his trade and, placing them on his counter, began to hit them about with the yard measure.

He became quite interested in his new game and soon gained great skill in making one ball glance off the other. He invited his friends to join him in the game, which they named "Bill's yard" and which was soon shortened into billiards.

But the instrument used to knock the balls about was a yard measure, and so to get out of the difficulty they called it after the name of the pawnbroker, a Kew, which in course of time became cue.

Cruel Man.

The little woman was weeping. Her hair was becoming ruffled up, and her nose was unbecomingly red.

"What is it, dear?" asked the friend who has been married a longer time. "Has he said anything to hurt your feelings?"

"Said anything?" repeated the little woman. "No. But what do you think, Frances—he went shopping with me today, and he insisted on my buying something before we got out of the store. Boo hoo!" And she resumed the lachrymal solo.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Dinner After the Play.

Some one complained to Pinero, the London dramatist, that in the case of his latest success the curtain rose too early for those who dine at the usual fashionable hour. "Then postpone dinner until after the play," said Pinero. "Sit down to a square meal about 11. What dreams may come will be dreams of the play, and even nightmare may prove an advertisement for me."—Exchange.

What He Needed.

The physician pondered the case for a few minutes before he ventured an opinion.

"I think your husband needs a rest more than anything else," he said at last. "If he could be convinced of that"—

"But he refuses absolutely to listen to me, doctor."

"Well," returned the physician thoughtfully, "that's a move in the right direction."—New York Times.

LAPSED MEMORIES.

Some Examples of Men Forgetting Who They Are.

Many remarkable instances of loss of personal identity are well authenticated above and beyond ordinary occurrences of epileptic persons who after an attack have moved from place to place, often over considerable distances, without being in any real sense conscious. Among such are instances of prolonged lapse of memory which cannot with certainty be connected casually with a post-epileptic state.

A case was recorded by Charcot of a man who had repeated losses of consciousness not definitely epileptic and during a period of two years had several wandering attacks lasting several hours. At the end of that time he had one which lasted eight days.

On a particular day he was busy with his ordinary employment in Paris. On the evening of that day he lost consciousness—at any rate of his ordinary personality. Eight days later he suddenly "woke up" in a strange town, which proved to be Brest.

He had no knowledge of what had passed in the interval. He was in a well kept general condition, and he had spent £8 of his employer's money.

Two months later in a town 300 miles away a man known as Brown, who six weeks before had opened a small stationery shop, suddenly "woke up" and asked where he was.

His name, he said, was Bourne and not Brown. He knew nothing of shopkeeping. He could remember nothing of his actions since he had entered a tram car, as it seemed to him, on the previous day.

During the six weeks nothing had occurred to associate him with his previous life or to indicate that he was not in a normal mental state.

After three years he was placed in the hypnotic state, when he immediately answered to the name of Brown and said that he had heard of Bourne, but did not know that he had ever met the man. He also failed to recognize his wife.

On being questioned he explained how he had passed the unaccounted for fortnight. One afternoon he had been in Boston, a night was spent in New York, and ten days had been passed in Philadelphia, at first in a hotel, but mostly in a boarding house.

At this place after the interval of years he was quite clearly remembered as a quiet man, not at all eccentric. The only confusion of the two existences was that once during his shopkeeping life he gave an address at a religious meeting in which he, as Brown, referred to an incident that had occurred in his life as Bourne.—British Medical Journal.

Fattening Oysters.

There are two classes of oyster beds—the outside and the inside. The former are located sometimes several miles offshore in water often ninety feet deep. The beds are worked from steamers or power boats, a dredge being put over from either side. The "inside" beds are in brackish water around and in the mouths of and some distance up creeks and rivers. These are worked from small boats by means of tongs. Before being marketed the oysters are brought in and "fattened"—that is, they are submerged on floats in water which, while not absolutely fresh, is less dense than that from which they were taken. This causes the denser fluids in the tissues to pass slowly outward, the less saline water passing more rapidly inward. A swelling of the tissues results, the oyster looking plumper, whereas, as a matter of fact, there is often an actual loss of nutritious ingredients. This fattening is usually done in rivers and creeks, which sometimes contain sewage.—W. B. Thornton in Good Housekeeping.

To Base Uses.

During the siege of Mafeking one of the officers organized a concert or "singsong" to keep up the spirits of the men. He discovered, according to the story as it is told, that the men had cause enough for low spirits.

Hearing of a sergeant in the highlanders who was a good performer, he asked the man to contribute to the concert.

"I'm sorry, sir, but I cannot."

"Why?" asked the officer. "You play some instrument, don't you?"

"I did, sir."

"What was it?"

"The bones, sir, but I've eaten 'em."

When It's Necessary.

"Here's an article for women," he said, "on 'How to Make Yourself Attractive to a Man.'"

"Before or after marriage?" she inquired, thinking it was about time to have little sport with him.

"After, of course," he replied promptly. "No woman ever loses the knack until after she marries."

No doubt he was, as she said, "a mean old thing."—New York Times.

In London there is a huge army of cats which subsist almost entirely upon sparrows. The London sparrow migrates in the autumn to the cornfields, where it does its level best to destroy our bread supply, but during spring and summer the London cats have been working hard among the inexperienced baby sparrows, for the old birds do not often get captured, and a very large proportion of each year's brood never sees the country.—Manchester Guardian.

GENERAL LONGSTREET

His Part in Gettysburg Battle Reviewed

The death of General James Longstreet revives the story, often charged, of his responsibility for the defeat of the Confederate Army at Gettysburg, due to his delay in carrying out the instructions of General Lee. The Richmond Times-Dispatch has the following to say about the matter:

Mrs. Longstreet has given out for publication a statement to the effect that, when the General was stricken with his last illness, she was engaged in completing a reply to the recent criticism of General John B. Gordon, on her husband's conduct at the battle of Gettysburg.

We suppose Mrs. Longstreet's article will be published in due time, and that it will be taken as the last utterance of her husband on the subject of Gettysburg; for, while the composition is hers, we suppose that the views presented are in the main his.

Mrs. Longstreet is represented as saying that General Longstreet's operations at Gettysburg were "above suspicion of reproach, until he came under the political ban of the South."

Inasmuch as Mrs. Longstreet has referred to this question at this time, it may not be amiss to quote what General Gordon did say. Gordon in his memoirs conceded that Longstreet was undoubtedly among the great American soldiers who have attained distinction in our Civil War, and he added, "but it is now certain that impartial military critics after thorough investigation, will consider the following as established:

"1. That General Lee ordered Longstreet to attack early the morning of the second day, and if he had done so, two of the largest corps of Meade's army would not have been in the fight; but Longstreet delayed the attack until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and thus lost his opportunity of occupying Little Round Top, the key to the position, which he might have done in the morning without firing a shot or losing a man.

"2. That General Lee ordered Longstreet to attack at daybreak on the morning of the third day, and that he did not attack until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the artillery opening at once.

"3. That General Lee, according to the testimony of Colonel Walter H. Taylor, Colonel C. S. Venable and General A. L. Long, who were present when the order was given, ordered Longstreet to make the attack on the last day, with the three divisions of his corps, and two divisions of A. P. Hill's corps, and that instead of doing so he sent fourteen thousand men to assail Meade's army, in his strong position and heavily entrenched.

"4. That the great mistake of the halt on the first day would have been repaired on the second and even on the third day, if Lee's orders had been vigorously executed, and that General Lee died believing (the testimony on this point is overwhelming) that he lost Gettysburg at last by Longstreet's disobedience of orders."

"It has remained," says Mrs. Longstreet, "for Major General John B. Gordon, once of the Army of Northern Virginia, to revive this controversy," etc.

It will be seen that she refers to General Gordon not as a lieutenant general, but as a major-general. The fact is, we believe, that General Gordon, though but a major-general, commanded a corps towards the close of hostilities, but he had been promised a commission as lieutenant-general. It may be, indeed, that the commission actually had been mailed him.

In this connection we may say that it is not a fact, as stated in some newspapers, that the last of the commissioned lieutenant-generals of the Confederate Army died with General Longstreet. That is an error. General A. P. Stewart and General Simon B. Buckner, both of whom were lieutenant-generals, are living. So, too, are Stephen D. Lee and General Wheeler, but whether they had actually received the commission intended for them before the surrender, we cannot say.

Boys and Cigarettes

It must be universally admitted that the majority of young boys addicted to cigarettes are generally regarded as bad boys. It is an addiction that does not ally itself with the high virtues of manly youth. It leads to bad associations and bad environment. He must be a strange boy indeed who can derive moral and physical good from cigarettes. Tobacco is the boy's easiest and most direct road to whiskey.

Dr. Blackford, Superintendent of the Western State Hospital, Staunton, Va., in his annual report ten years ago, called attention to the pernicious "cigarette smoking habit" undermining the moral, physical, and mental health of the youth of our country during the period of growth and development. This unfortunate habit leads to cocaine, morphia and whiskey habit resulting in the physical and mental wreck of our youth before they reach the period of maturity.

CONDENSED NEWS

Brief Items of Interest for the Busy Reader

A committee has been formed in Chicago to raise $50,000 to enforce the laws and prosecute the crusade against crime.

Mr. J. Allen Watts, consulting attorney for the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, died at Roanoke last week, aged 48 years.

The Legislature recently passed a law prohibiting the throwing of sample packages of patent medicines into yards and doorways, little children having been recently poisoned by eating their contents.

Dr. Charles W. Dabney has resigned as president of the University of Tennessee to accept the presidency of the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Dabney was born at Hampden-Sidney, Va., and is the son of Robert Lewis Dabney, Stonewall Jackson's chief of staff.

Figures issued by the Commissioner of the Revenue show that the value of personal property in Richmond increased more than six million dollars in 1903. The preceding year it was assessed at $36,000,000. The value of real estate is a million and a half greater than in 1903, now exceeding forty-four millions.

Investigation of the cause of the fire in the Iroquois Theater, Chicago, develops the fact that a swaying drop curtain came in contact with the floodlight above the stage, and the resulting loss of life was due to the carelessness, cowardice and unnecessary acts of certain employes of the theater. Many of the doors were locked and bolted, thus preventing exits.

Professor S. C. Mitchell of Richmond College, Professor J. M. Page of the University of Virginia, and Professor Painter of Roanoke College, have been appointed as the committee to award the Cecil Rhodes scholarships for Virginia. Two of these scholarships have been allotted to each State and Territory in the United States. The pay is $1,500 a year for three years.

A bronze statue of the late Dr. Hunter McGuire, who was General Jackson's medical director, and one of the most celebrated surgeons in the South, was unveiled in the Capitol Square, Richmond, last Thursday. Judge George L. Christian, Grand Commander of the Confederate Veterans of the State presented the statue to Virginia, and Governor Montague received it. The oration was delivered by Major Holmes Conrad of Winchester, Va., who served with Dr. McGuire on General Jackson's staff.

A fight between drunken men is reported to have taken place in Carroll county at the funeral of a man named Mockson. Mockson, it is charged, was killed by Abner Westmoreland, who escaped. According to a dispatch received from Gladesboro, the funeral party fought with fists and pistols in the wagon containing the corpse and continued the affray at the cemetery, the coffin lying unburied half the day by the graveside. One man was injured severely by being thrown under the wheels of the wagon.

Governor Beckham of Kentucky, in his message to the Legislature, denounced the reports of feuds in Kentucky as grossly exaggerated. He recommended that "irresponsible romancers" who sent grossly exaggerated accounts of turmoil in Kentucky be made accountable to the law. "It is not an exaggeration," he said, "to say that there was not a day during the past year that human life was not safer in Kentucky, even in Breathitt county, than it is any night upon the streets of Chicago or New York.

Miss Ruth Cleveland, the eldest child of ex-President Grover Cleveland, died at the Cleveland home at Princeton, N. J., last Thursday very unexpectedly, the immediate cause of death being a weakening of the heart action during a mild attack of diphtheria. The attending physician said that Miss Cleveland had been ill with a mild form of diphtheria for four days and that the heart affection was not anticipated. She was born on October 3, 1891, in her father's residence in New York, after Mr. Cleveland had served his first term as President. She was named after Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother, and as "Baby Ruth" was a great favorite in Washington society during her father's second term in the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have four remaining children.

Climatic Cures